WESTERN PACIFIC REGIONAL FISHERY MANAGEMENT COUNCIL

PACIFIC ISLANDS FISHERY NEWS

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64th COUNCIL FMP REPORT

CRUSTACEANS

Recent data indicate that lobster stocks continue to be healthy and productive. Reports from the National Marine Fisheries Service, Honolulu Laboratory, show that the number of legal spiny lobsters caught in 1988 increased 125 percent over 1987. The catch per unit of effort (CPUE) correspondingly increased by 114 percent in 1988 over 1987. However, there was a drop in the slipper lobster catch, which appears to be the result of targeting spiny lobsters, previous fishing pressure and use of escape vents.

The Council's Scientific and Statistical Committee (SSC) also considered the issue of ghost fishing (resulting from the loss of traps) in the Northwestern Hawaiian Islands. Although ghost fishing does not seem to be a problem at present, there is potential for it to become a major issue. The Council concurred with the SSC's recommendation for the Honolulu Laboratory to study available data on trap losses and report to the Council at its July, 1988, meeting on ghost fishing and its impact on the NWHI lobster fishery. Should a major problem develop, the Council will be able to use this information to develop a timely and knowledgeable response addressing the situation.

BOTTOMFISH AND SEAMOUNT GROUNDFISH

Council action on the bottomfish fishery included having the Bottomfish Plan Monitoring Team (BPMT) to develop specific minimum size limits for the commercial sale of opakapaka, onaga, ehu, uku and white ulua harvested in Hawaii. The BPMT's recommendations will be based on the best available scientific information, with the primary objective being the prevention of overfishing.

In conjunction with establishing an optimum minimum sale size, the BPMT will investigate the short-term economic costs and benefits as well as the potential long-term economic impact on the fishery resulting from implementation of minimum sale size limits.

FMP REPORT CONTINUED ON PAGE THREE...

ON THE WATERFRONT:

American Samoa's Tautai Fisheries Company

American Samoa is well-known as the home of the world's largest tuna cannery. Across from Pago Pago Harbor and the canneries is Tautai Fisheries Company, a small processor who is opening new markets for Samoan seafoods. Started by J. Anthony Langkilde (a WPRFMC member since 1986), Tautai Fisheries presently operates with makeshift facilities:two refrigerated containers and a third container which has been converted into an air-conditioned fish cutting and packing room.

Tautai's major products are fish steaks cut to specific portion sizes (4 to 8 ounces) which can be eaten as a single meal. Langkilde saw the potential of the portioned seafood market in 1984 when he became involved in supplying American Samoa's school lunch and aging programs. In 1986, he obtained a federal grant to assess the feasibility of opening new markets for processed seafoods. The study identified fish steakers on the U.S. West Coast interested in purchasing swordfish, shark, marlin, and other species in portioned form. One of the largest of these companies sent a representative to American Samoa to arrange production of swordfish steaks by Tautai Fisheries.

Langkilde's limited facilities remain a major impediment to greater production and sales. The American Samoa Government recently leased Tautai Fisheries a site near the yacht quay in the Malaloa area of Pago Pago Harbor, where Langkilde plans to build a new seafood processing facility.

The new plant will be designed and constructed to accommodate rapid entry of raw fish into refrigerated storage; efficient processing of fish into finished products; rapid return of finished products to refrigerated storage; and efficient movement of finished products to markets and shipping terminals. The plant will process fresh and frozen fish purchased from local fishermen, as well as from canneries' "miscellaneous fish" inventories. Construction of the new facility is expected to begin this summer.

Tautai Fisheries Company is owned entirely by American Samoans and the income earned from export of Tautai seafood products is retained in the local economy.

MARINE MAMMAL PROTECTION ACT AMENDMENTS

The 1988 amendments to the Act have categorized commercial fisheries into three different levels:

1) Fisheries that have frequent incidental taking of marine mammals; (Islands under the Council's jurisdiction do not have any fisheries in this category).

2) Fisheries that have occasional incidental taking of marine mammals; (e.g., tuna, trolling and deepsea bottomfish fisheries in the Hawaii area).

3) Fisheries that have a remote likelihood of or no known taking of marine mammals; (e.g., in Hawaii: gillnet, purse seine, akule/opelu net, ahi flagline, all trap fisheries, pole and line aku boats, spear fishing, squiding, lobster diving, coral diving, and fish pond fisheries; in Guam, American Samoa, and the CNMI,: all bottomfish and tuna fisheries).

Under the Act, all commercial fishermen will need a permit to fish. Fishing vessels in categories (1) and (2) will be required to submit reports on all marine mammal interactions on a seasonal or annual basis. Vessels in category (3) fisheries will be required to submit a report only when a marine mammal is killed. Vessels in category (1) fisheries will also be required to carry observers if requested.

For further information, please contact the PACIFIC AREA OFFICE, (PAO), Telephone: 955-8831

ON THE INSIDE

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On the Line with Jim Sutherland

Advisory Panel News

Library
NOAA, National Marine Fisheries Servic
SWFC Honolulu Laboratory F/SWC2
2570 Dole Street
Honolulu, HI 96822-2396

GILBERT A. YANAGAWA
Advisory Panel Chairman

ADVISORY PANEL REORGANIZES IN 1989

The Advisory Panel is comprised of representatives from the four fisheries under Council jurisdiction. Fishermen and fisheries related industry people from Hawaii, American Samoa, Guam and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands are represented on the Advisory Panel. The panel exists for the purpose of obtaining and considering pertinent information from the fishing community that will best benefit the Council in its decision making process.

The Council has appointed **GILBERT A. YANAGAWA** to the chairmanship of the Advisory Panel. A main Hawaiian Island fisherman for over 20 years, Mr. Yanagawa recently retired as supervisor from the Hawaiian Telephone Company. He is currently fishing full-time commercially on the BETTY I, primarily for bottomfish and pelagics.

In order to create a more timely progression for the input of information, Mr. Yanagawa has begun to reorganize the panel timetable to allow more time for the Advisors to study current fisheries issues. The readjustment in the timetable will assist panel members in the timely review of fishery related matters among themselves and with their constituents, thus enhancing the quality of information and advice the panel is able to provide the Council.

ON THE LINE WITH JIM SUTHERLAND

The future of fishing, whether it's commercial, recreational or subsistence depends on efficient and comprehensive management of ocean resources. In the realm of recreational fishing, Mr. Jim Sutherland leads the forefront of sportfishing interests. The former Executive Director of the Hawaiian International Billfish Association (HIBA), he has been instrumental in voicing the concerns of recreational fishermen operating in the FCZ of the Western Pacific many years. Sutherland is currently a co-chairman of the Pelagics Advisory Panel.

According to Sutherland, the critical issues affecting future management and conservation of ocean recreational resources include the following:

1) The destructive nature of the growing driftnet fleet now fishing the North and South Pacific is causing great unrest throughout all fisheries; the United States must increase its efforts to reach international agreements among fishing nations. Although such agreements may take years to formalize, they are crucial to the preservation of prime recreational species such as marlin.

2) Reliable data-collection programs for pelagic species must be established. The monitoring programs currently in use at the auctions do not produce information that is complete and meaningful enough for use in long-term stock assessments. Sutherland suggests that data collection may well require a licensing system for recreational fishermen, but such a system should be used exclusively for the purpose of gathering information rather than funds. Sutherland feels that the proposed Federal Licensing program may not work well in the Wespac area for the simple reason that any revenues generated through the sale of licenses will be small regardless of what the license fee is.

3) Lastly, recreational fishermen are concerned about the by-catch of longliners. The by-catch is made up of species highly desired by sportfishermen. Sutherland believes the support for tag and release of marlin may dissipate if conservation efforts by sportsmen serve only to increase the potential catch by longliners. Hence, steps should be taken to direct longline gear away from the important pelagic species desired by recreational fishermen. In addition, future implementation of catch quotas for recreational pelagic species.

DRIFTNET ACT CONSULTATIONS

Representatives from the United States and Taiwan met on February 1-3 in Washington D.C., to discuss the impact of Taiwan driftnet fishing on U.S. marine resources. The American Institute in Taiwan (AIT), a private corporation representing U.S. interests in Taiwan, negotiated on behalf of the United States; Taiwan was represented by the private Coordination Council for North American Affairs (CCNAA).

The negotiations were held in response to the Driftnet Impact and Monitoring Act of 1987, requiring the United States to try to establish cooperative monitoring and enforcement programs with nations conducting driftnet fishing. The Act also provides for economic sanctions against nations failing to conclude and implement appropriate agreements with the United States prior to June 29, 1989. Consultations on driftnet fishing have been conducted with Korea and Japan. Both countries are willing to accept U.S. observers on board their driftnet fishing vessels.

Regarding the growing driftnet fishery for albacore tuna in the south Pacific, the U.S. expressed heightened concern about the conservation, navigation and safety problems resulting from the increased fishing effort of the growing Taiwanese driftnet fleet. The Taiwan delegation indicated, however, that this was a very new fishery and they did not yet have data to share.

Talks focused primarily on Taiwan's North Pacific fishing fleet. The U.S. fishing industry has blamed the depletion of North Pacific salmon stocks on the increased fishing effort by Taiwanese driftnet vessels.

The AIT proposed a pilot agreement on driftnet monitoring and enforcement programs for the 1989 fishing season. The proposed agreement would allow U.S. observers to accompany Taiwanese driftnet vessels in order to obtain reliable information on the impact of driftnet fishing on domestic fishery resources. The Taiwan representa tives found the proposed agreement completely unacceptable due to sovereignty considerations, but will further study the U.S. proposal after consulting authorities in Taipei.

Discussions concluded without reaching any kind of agreement between the two nations.

SOUTH PACIFIC DRIFTNET UPDATE

The SECOND CONSULTATIONS ON SOUTHERN ALBACORE FISHERIES INTERACTION, held on March 2-3, 1989, in Suva, Fiji, brought together officials from the U.S., American Samoa, Australia, the Cook Islands, French Polynesia, Fiji, New Zealand, Tonga and Vanuatu, to review the mid-season status of the troll and drift gillnet albacore fisheries in the South Pacific.

Gillnet activity in the region is being conducted by a combined Japanese-Taiwanese drift gillnet fleet of about 130-160 fishing vessels. Catch rates for these vessels are estimated at 3-4 t/day and 150-200 t/vessel/season. Korea has only a handful of exploratory gillnet vessels fishing in the area. The estimated catch of the combined gillnet fleet is between 30,000 and 60,000 t of albacore tuna this fishing season.

Given the tremendous expansion of the drift gillnet fleet, the combined troll/gillnet surface catch for the 1988/89 season is expected to exceed 40,000 tons. This is a level thought to be several times larger than the maximum sustainable yield (that which can be taken in the surface fishery without significantly reducing the spawning stock) of albacore in subequatorial waters. Continued gillnet fishing at present levels will: 1) likely cause serious damage to the albacore fisheries, which is vital to the Pacific island economies; 2) increase the risk of recruitment failure in the albacore stock; 3) seriously affect the troll fishery which competes with gillnetters for the juvenile albacore in the subtropical convergence zone (STCZ); 4) and undermine the plans of Pacific Islanders to expand their participation in the troll fishery.

Taiwanese Drift Gillnet fleet vessel
Photo: courtesy of Earthtrust

The gillnets currently in use are reported to have increased in both length and width. In 1988, nets were 80 meshes deep, they are now 150 meshes deep; while current length of the nets range between 20 to 35 miles in length. Additionally, reports indicate that there is a high level of interaction between troll and gillnet vessels. Both types of vessels are targeting the same size class of albacore tuna. Trollers report that an average of 12% of their catch is gillnet-marked fish, and up to 60% has been reported on some days by individual vessels.

In response to proposed actions recommended at the first consultation held in November of last year, no cannery in the South Pacific purchased drift gillnet caught fish. However, a few island nations keeping with their open-port policy, provided some support and service for the drift gillnet vessels. Australia, French Polynesia and Vanuatu refused both transshipment and refueling of drift gillnet and support vessels.

This year's consultation group recommended that a meeting between all concerned parties, including the distant water fishing nations of Japan, Taiwan and Korea, and the Pacific island nations be held as soon as possible. The meeting will concentrate discussion on over-exploitation of the southern albacore stock and consider issues on the conservation and management of this valuable South Pacific resource.

FMP REPORT, CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE...

PRECIOUS CORALS

The precious corals fishery is experiencing the first domestic activity since the Fishery Management Plan was implemented in September, 1983.

The Aukai Fishing Company has converted the former longline vessel, KILAUEA, into a precious corals harvester. As three previous trips have proven unsuccessful, the KILAUEA's fourth voyage will determine whether Aukai will continue the process of obtaining an Experimental Fishing Permit (EFP) or cease operations altogether. Aukai is presently fishing under a standard Precious Coral permit. The Council has recommended to the NMFS Regional Director that an EFP be granted on condition that an onboard observer accompany the vessel. The EFP will provide an increased allowable harvesting quota. The cost of the observer will be shared by NMFS and the vessel's owner, with the NMFS paying the observer's salary and the owner paying for room, board and insurance.

Upon approval of Aukai Fishing Company's Experimental Fishing Permit, the fishery will include two operations: Maui Divers Inc., which will be using an unmanned remote controlled selective harvest submersible; and Aukai Fishing Company, which will use the traditional tangle-net method of harvesting.

The Maui Divers request for an EFP is currently under consideration by the National Marine Fisheries Service. NMFS has finalized an Environmental Assessment on the EFP, which has been published in the Federal Register and is now subject to public comment for a period of 30 days.

Other Council action on Precious Corals includes the recommendation that the Council staff and the precious corals Plan Monitoring Team begin work on the development of some indicator of Maximum Sustainable Yield (MSY) for precious corals.

PELAGICS

Many controversial issues regarding pelagic species have surfaced in recent months. In response the Council initiated its second **FISHERMEN'S FORUM** at the recent Council meeting at the Ala Moana Hotel. The forum was designed to enable direct discussion among fishermen, scientists, fish marketing agents and Council members regarding issues affecting the fisheries.

The Council approved action on the following issues:

1) A review of all rules and laws applicable to transshipment activity in Hawaii, Guam, American Samoa and the Commonwealth of Northern Mariana Islands, be conducted, with input from all agencies and entities affecting the activity. The economic impact on local fishermen stemming from transshipment operations should be assessed.

2) A report on the total fishing effort expended by foreign longline and driftnet vessels operating outside of the EEZ in the Pacific will be produced. Attempts will be made to solicit fishing operation information from the various companies and associations of distant water fishing nations such as Japan, Korea, and Taiwan.

For further detailed information on pelagic species issues, see the article on the FISHERMEN'S FORUM, page four.

FISHERMEN'S FORUM

An integral component of the fisheries management process is the input received from each segment of the fishing community that the Council utilizes in it's development of rules and regulations affecting the various fisheries. In light of this, the Council launched a **FISHERMEN'S FORUM**, held on Thursday, February 16, 1989, at the Ala Moana Hotel. The forum stimulated much open discussion between Council members and various constituents of the fishing community regarding opposition to the new tuna transshipment operation in Hawaii and the recreational fishermen's petition expressing their concern over the by-catch of domestic longliners.

The transshipment operation of Transpacific Carriers, Inc., involved transshipping tuna caught by a foreign vessel in international waters, outside the 200 mile EEZ, onto a domestic vessel just outside of the three mile territorial limit of the United States. Once the fish is transferred from the foreign vessel to the American vessel, the fish is brought into port where it is packaged and transshipped to Japan, or sold on the local market.

According to testimony presented by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, National Marine Fisheries Service Counsel for Enforcement and Litigation, the United States Coast Guard and U.S. Customs, the transshipment operation managed by Transpacific Carriers, Inc. is considered legal. Although the local Customs office gave an informal opinion that this is so, it is seeking a formal official written opinion from the Carrier Ruling Branch of the U.S. Customs Service. Although transshipping of fish was recently halted in response to grievances voiced by local tuna longline fishermen, the operation, involving the transshipment of foreign caught pelagic species outside of the 200 mile EEZ, may resume at any time.

The primary concern of both commercial and recreational fishermen is the potential depletion of tuna and billfish stocks resulting from an increase of foreign vessels fishing for pelagic species stocks outside, but nearby U.S. waters. Concurrently, some local longliners think that the sale of domestic caught fish, particularly tuna species, would be adversely affected due to an increase in the quantity and quality of foreign caught tuna sold at the domestic auction.

Domestic fishermen, both commercial and recreational, are concerned that the Transpacific operation will set a precedent for other foreign flagged vessels. The potential for Japanese, Taiwanese and Korean fishermen to take part in transshipment activities with local partners may adversely affect the target species stocks of domestic fishermen in addition to increasing competition in the local and fresh export markets established by local businessmen.

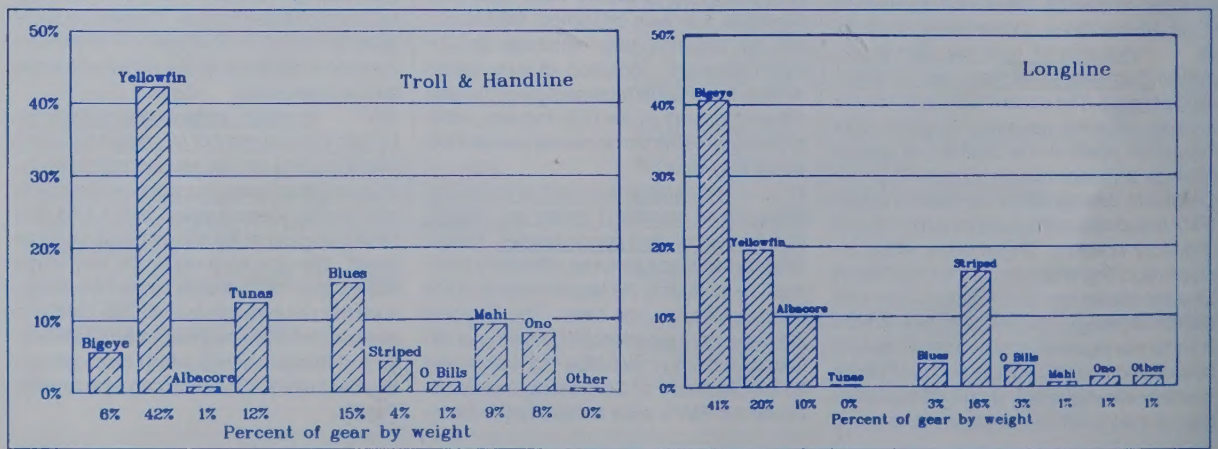
Since transshipping is, at this time, considered legal, fishermen have unified their support to end it through legal channels. The Council staff has been requested to evaluate the economic impact of transshipping foreign caught fish on the domestic fisheries. The results will enable the Council to make any necessary recommendations and decisions regarding this issue.

The unity of commercial and recreational interests ends, however, in regard to the bycatch of domestic tuna longliners. The Council was presented a petition from recreational fishermen calling for the Council to assess the impact of longline fishing on billfish stocks. Sportfishermen are concerned that the somewhat indiscriminate nature of longline catches may cause a depletion in the treasured stocks of blue marlin, yellowfin tuna and gamefish. In addition, the longline fleet is increasing by an expected 22 vessels. 14 Gulf of Mexico longliners have already arrived to make their homeport in Hawaii. This increase in the number of vessels in the longline fleet will correspondingly result in an increased fishing effort for large pelagic species. Some charter boat captains and sportfishing community see this as a threat to the resources of their livelihood and recreational fishing opportunities.

However, based on data provided by the Honolulu Laboratory of the National Marine Fisheries Service, the claim of the recreational fishermen is tenuous. According to 1987-88 data, the species composition of longline catches shows that the largest component is bigeye tuna (40%), followed by yellowfin tuna (20%) and albacore tuna (10%). The species composition of the longline bycatch shows a fairly significant component of striped marlin (12%), and a relatively low amount of blue marlin (3%). The troll and handline fisheries, on the other hand, show a species composition consisting mainly of yellowfin tuna (42%) and blue marlin (15%).

Essentially, the data indicate that the longliners are targeting bigeye tuna and striped marlin, while trollers and handliners are more apt to catch yellowfin tuna and blue marlin. Although there is some overlap in species composition, the two fisheries, by and large, do not appear to be affecting each other significantly, at least not yet.

In light of the divergent nature of the petition discussion, a broader perspective was conveyed by a commercial longliner to look beyond our own potential EEZ problems to the existing problem of uncoordinated international management of marine resources. With hundreds of Japanese, Taiwanese and Korean longliners operating in the Pacific, there is an outstanding need for all fishing and fishery interests to further efforts to develop international agreements to manage and conserve the valuable migratory resources of the sea.



Hawaii Pelagic Landings, 1988
(NMFS preliminary data)

REASONS FOR INCLUDING TUNA IN THE MAGNUSON ACT

Major action was taken by the Council in its effort to include tuna under the Magnuson Act. Current language in the Act excludes "highly migratory species of fish" from the sovereign rights and exclusive fishery management authority asserted by the United States. Since all species of tuna are categorized as highly migratory fish, they are not subject to fishery regulations developed by the Regional Fishery Management Councils.

The rationale for the inclusion of tuna was developed by the Council's Scientific and Statistical Committee (SSC), and consists of the following:

1) An underlying assumption of the Magnuson Fishery Conservation and Management Act (Magnuson Act) is that the United States does not have extensive coastal tuna fishery resources, but this is no longer correct. Tuna in the Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) of the U.S. are extensive and very valuable resources. If tuna are not included, tuna fisheries cannot be effectively managed in pursuance of the Magnuson Act's objectives. Except for the Bahamas, all other coastal nations have included tuna within their EEZ's.

2) Inclusion of tuna will resolve the artificial dichotomy which is embodied in the Magnuson Act between highly migratory tuna and other ecologically-associated pelagic fish. A dichotomy exists in law, but not in nature. Species of marlin, sailfish, swordfish, oceanic sharks and mahimahi are highly migratory, but none of these species are excluded from the Magnuson Act. The artificial distinction between tuna and other pelagic species defies science. It is also contrary to the definition of highly migratory species in the International Law of the Sea Treaty. The U.S. policy on tuna exclusion has created a credibility gap for the U.S. because it is based on implausible science, not the reality of nature.

3) Inclusion of tuna will lead to improved data needed for management of pelagic species. The current exclusion of tuna severely hampers the ability to obtain data needed for effective management of pelagic fisheries. Inclusion of tuna will allow Regional Councils to develop fishery management plans (FMPs) and data collection plans covering all migratory species. These plans would include reporting requirements for catches of tuna and related species. Improved fisheries data on all pelagic species fisheries will result in better management and conservation of all coastal and oceanic pelagic fishes. Pelagic species overwhelmingly dominate total landings of marine fish in the island areas within the Council's jurisdiction; more than three quarters of the total landings in Pacific island areas are tuna, billfish and associated species. Tuna alone account for about two-thirds of the commercial catch of all species in the EEZ of American islands in the Pacific.

4) Inclusion of tuna will increase the incentive for local investment in pelagic species fisheries without having a major negative economic impact on existing fisheries. The U.S. coastal tuna fisheries are now known to be very substantial, contrary to the conditions that prevailed when the Magnuson Act was enacted in 1976. The current exclusion, which allows unrestricted foreign fishing for tuna within the EEZ and the inevitable by-catch of pelagic species that are protected by the Magnuson Act, can severely affect resources of both tuna and the pelagic species which are already included in the Magnuson Act. Inclusion of tuna will limit foreign fishing opportunities for pelagic species in the U.S. EEZ and, instead, enhance the continued development of domestic fisheries for tuna and other pelagic species. It also provides a basis for measures to resolve user conflicts and achieve optimum benefits for the U.S.

5) Inclusion of tuna will allow a meaningful degree of local control over the major fishery resources of Pacific Islands. Inclusion of tuna under the Magnuson Act will allow American islanders in the Pacific a greater voice in management and allocation of the most important fishery resource within their waters. By treaty arrangements, many Pacific island states now control access to their rich tuna fisheries. By including tuna under the Magnuson Act, U.S. policies would become consistent with the policies of all island nations in the Pacific. Improved relations between the U.S. and neighboring Pacific island nations would inevitably result.

6) Inclusion of tuna will provide for equal treatment of all pelagic species fishermen. The interests of U.S. EEZ tuna fishermen are not being served by the present U.S. tuna policy. While distant water U.S. tuna fishermen are given protection, the Magnuson Act presently disenfranchises coastal tuna fishermen. Inclusion of tuna would remedy the unequal treatment given to these different sectors of the U.S. industry, while providing a mechanism to resolve user conflicts where they exist.

7) Inclusion of tuna will eliminate the difficulties of managing billfish and associated fisheries for other pelagic species. Pelagic species fisheries cannot be effectively managed by excluding the largest portion of the oceanic fisheries, the tuna. The Regional Councils have experienced tremendous difficulties in having their billfish FMPs approved by the Secretary of Commerce, mainly because the FMPs were considered to be inconsistent with U.S. tuna policy. Inclusion of tuna will greatly alleviate this problem.

8) Inclusion of tuna will support development of international management efforts. The International Law of the Sea Treaty calls for international cooperation in the management of tunas and other highly migratory species. The U.S. is currently party to three international conventions which regulate fishing for tuna: (1) the International Convention for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas (ICCAT), (2) the Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission (IATTC) and (3) the new South Pacific Tuna Treaty. With the exception of the U.S., all member nations of ICCAT, IATTC and the South Pacific Tuna Treaty include tuna within their 200-mile jurisdictions. Including tuna under the Magnuson Act would make U.S. tuna policy consistent with that of other nations and better facilitate U.S. participation in international management of all highly migratory species.

9) Inclusion of tuna could provide a means for licensing and fees to support conservation and management of pelagic species by island states. Both the Magnuson Act and the regional access regime established under the South Pacific Tuna Treaty have excluded the tuna resources of the American Pacific islands. The Magnuson Act encourages management of tuna by international agreements, yet the South Pacific Tuna Treaty--a principal compact on tuna in the Pacific--excludes the American island jurisdictions. Equity requires a change in U.S. tuna policy by repeal of the Magnuson Act's tuna exclusion. Given the historical dependence on ocean resources of the people of the American Pacific islands, and the profound importance of tuna resources to the economic development of these islands, revenues collected from licensing arrangements should be made available to island treasuries. This would be accomplished by amending the Magnuson Act to include tuna and to authorize local governments of American Pacific Islands to retain fees received from selling licenses to fish for tuna in the EEZ around those islands. The fees could be used for research, management and development of fisheries in the areas where the fees are generated.

10) Inclusion of tuna will provide for holistic management of all pelagic fisheries. Migratory pelagic fish are best managed on an ecosystem basis. Purse seiners, handline and trolling vessels which catch tuna and other pelagic species should be managed as a unit. Bringing tuna under the Magnuson Act will also improve enforcement efficiency. It will then be possible to formulate clear and easily-enforceable regulations for all domestic and foreign vessels which catch pelagic species in the EEZ of American islands in the Pacific.

KAUKAU CORNER

"OTA"(OKA)

Two pounds ahi or aku, chopped into 1/2 inch cubes
One-half pound of round onions, sliced very thin
One bunch green onions, chopped thin
One bunch celery, chopped into 1/2 inch segments
Four whole tomatoes, chopped
Two whole cucumbers, sliced very thin
One Quart coconut milk
Four whole lemons

After the fish has been chopped, mix all the fish and vegetables together; then mix the coconut milk and lemons. Lastly, add the curdled milk to the fish and vegetables. Simply Delicious!

COUNCIL STANDING COMMITTEE CHAIRMEN FOR 1989

The Council has announced the appointment of the 1989 Council Standing Committee Chairmen for the following committees: serving as chairman for the Executive Committee is **WILLIAM W. PATY, JR.**; **EDWIN A. EBISUI, JR.**, Bottomfish and Seamount Groundfish Committee; **ROY N. MORIOKA**, Budget and Program Committee; **FRANK FARM, JR.**, Crustaceans Committee chairman ; **MELVIN D. MAKAIWI**, Ecosystems and the Habitat; **RUFO J. LUJAN**, Fishery Rights of Indigenous People Committee; **PETER R. BARCINAS**, Foreign & Domestic Enforcement Committee; **GERTRUDE I. NISHIHARA** and **J. ANTHONY LANGKILDE** will co-chair the Pelagics Committee; and **HENRY S. SESEPASARA** will chair the Precious Corals Committee.

CALENDAR OF EVENTS
FISHERIES RELATED MEETINGS AND WORKSHOPS

MAY 1989

MFCMA REAUTHORIZATION HEARINGS HOUSE MERCHANT MARINE SUBCOMMITTEE ON FISHERIES
May 2, 1989, (Tuesday)
Washington, D.C.

MARINE FISHERIES ADVISORY COMMITTEE MEETING
May 8 - 11, 1989, (Monday - Thursday)
Monterey, California

40TH TUNA CONFERENCE
May 22 - 25, 1989, (Monday - Thursday)
Lake Arrowhead Conference Center, University of California
Lake Arrowhead, California

JULY 1989

SYMPOSIUM ON INDIAN FISHERIES
July 5, 1989, (Wednesday)
Sheraton Towers
Seattle, Washington

THE SIXTH SYMPOSIUM ON COASTAL AND OCEAN MANAGEMENT-COASTAL ZONE '89 - "BROADER HORIZONS IN COASTAL & OCEAN mANAGEMENT
July 11-14, 1989, (Monday-Thursday)
Omni Hotel
Charleston, South Carolina

PACIFIC BASIN DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL MEETING
July 13-14, 1989, (Thursday-Friday)
Honolulu, Hawaii

WESTERN GOVERNORS ASSOCIATION MEETING
July 16-18, 1989, (Sunday-Tuesday)
Longbeach, California

HOUSE MERCHANT MARINE SUBCOMMITTEE ON FISHERIES:Tuna Hearing
July 20, 1989
Washington D.C.

45TH SSC MEETING; 66TH WPRFMC COUNCIL MEETING
July 20-26, 1989, (Thursday-Friday, Monday-Wednesday)
Honolulu, Hawaii

HAWAIIAN INTERNATIONAL BILLFISH TOURNAMENT
July 28 - August, 1989, (Friday-Sunday)
King Kamehameha Hotel
Kailua-Kona, Hawaii

SOUTH PACIFIC COMMISSION REGIONAL FISHERIES TECHNICAL MEETING
July 31-August 4, 1989, (Monday-Friday)
Noumea, New Caledonia

AUGUST 1989

OCEAN RIGHTS OF NATIVE PEOPLE IN THE PACIFIC BASIN (TENTATIVE)
August, 1989

KAUKAU CORNER

"OTA"(OKA)

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After the fish has been chopped, mix all the fish and vegetables together; then mix the coconut milk and lemons. Lastly, add the curdled milk to the fish and vegetables. Simply Delicious!

COUNCIL STANDING COMMITTEE CHAIRMEN FOR 1989

The Council has announced the appointment of the 1989 Council Standing Committee Chairmen for the following committees: serving as chairman for the Executive Committee is **WILLIAM W. PATY, JR.**; **EDWIN A. EBISUI, JR.**, Bottomfish and Seamount Groundfish Committee; **ROY N. MORIOKA**, Budget and Program Committee; **FRANK FARM, JR.**, Crustaceans Committee chairman; **MELVIN D. MAKAIWI**, Ecosystems and the Habitat; **RUFO J. LUJAN**, Fishery Rights of Indigenous People Committee; **PETER R. BARCINAS**, Foreign & Domestic Enforcement Committee; **GERTRUDE I. NISHIHARA** and **J. ANTHONY LANGKILDE** will co-chair the Pelagics Committee; and **HENRY S. SESEPASARA** will chair the Precious Corals Committee.

CALENDAR OF EVENTS
FISHERIES RELATED MEETINGS AND WORKSHOPS

MAY 1989

MFCMA REAUTHORIZATION HEARINGS HOUSE MERCHANT MARINE SUBCOMMITTEE ON FISHERIES
May 2, 1989, (Tuesday)
Washington, D.C.

MARINE FISHERIES ADVISORY COMMITTEE MEETING
May 8 - 11, 1989, (Monday - Thursday)
Monterey, California

40TH TUNA CONFERENCE
May 22 - 25, 1989, (Monday - Thursday)
Lake Arrowhead Conference Center, University of California
Lake Arrowhead, California

JULY 1989

SYMPOSIUM ON INDIAN FISHERIES
July 5, 1989, (Wednesday)
Sheraton Towers
Seattle, Washington

THE SIXTH SYMPOSIUM ON COASTAL AND OCEAN MANAGEMENT-COASTAL ZONE '89 - "BROADER HORIZONS IN COASTAL & OCEAN mANAGEMENT
July 11-14, 1989, (Monday-Thursday)
Omni Hotel
Charleston, South Carolina

PACIFIC BASIN DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL MEETING
July 13-14, 1989, (Thursday-Friday)
Honolulu, Hawaii

WESTERN GOVERNORS ASSOCIATION MEETING
July 16-18, 1989, (Sunday-Tuesday)
Longbeach, California

HOUSE MERCHANT MARINE SUBCOMMITTEE ON FISHERIES:Tuna Hearing
July 20, 1989
Washington D.C.

45TH SSC MEETING; 66TH WPRFMC COUNCIL MEETING
July 20-26, 1989, (Thursday-Friday, Monday-Wednesday)
Honolulu, Hawaii

HAWAIIAN INTERNATIONAL BILLFISH TOURNAMENT
July 28 - August, 1989, (Friday-Sunday)
King Kamehameha Hotel
Kailua-Kona, Hawaii

SOUTH PACIFIC COMMISSION REGIONAL FISHERIES TECHNICAL MEETING
July 31-August 4, 1989, (Monday-Friday)
Noumea, New Caledonia

AUGUST 1989

OCEAN RIGHTS OF NATIVE PEOPLE IN THE PACIFIC BASIN (TENTATIVE)
August, 1989